Streamflow Criteria

Classification	Habitat Category	Goals	Criteria	Other
Description: Vision for Future Conditions Examples: No backsliding: classification = categorization Restoration: classification = higher quality category	Description: Existing Conditions	Description: Expectations for a class (could address one or more issues including habitat, streamflow, impervious cover, water supply), includes trade-offs Examples: No backsliding Protect coldwater fisheries Protect sensitive species Protect potentially productive aquifers	Description: Performance standards or other measures that quantify maximum amount of alteration allowed; intended to accomplish goals	Description: Other tools and mechanisms
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Discussion

1. What should the goals be, what would they look like and how do we implement them? (e.g., could assume all lower than Category 3 should get to 3 by X date; or, Category 5s and 4 should go to 3 in X years)
    a. % impervious and % August alteration as human influenced variables that set the category boundaries
    b. What about special resources within a category that may need additional protection? (e.g. cold water fisheries, future potential water supplies)
2. Which programs could help to implement goals?
3. As a baseline, a goal of no backsliding has been suggested. If we agree on "no backsliding", what does that mean and how to do we implement it?
4. Do we need a floor for Category 5?
5. There may be goals of restoration and trade-offs for some basins. What process should we consider? What about public participation?

Other Key Topics

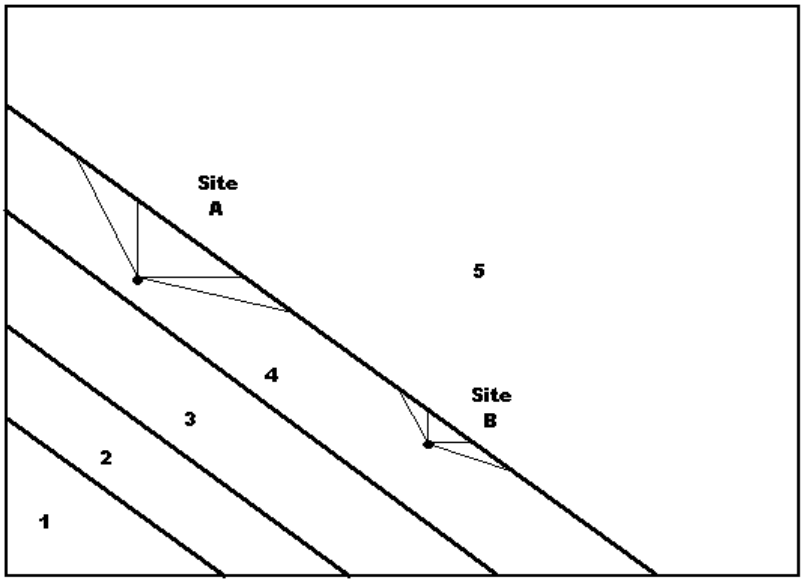
Impervious Cover

1. How to address? How to allocate while simultaneously dealing with impervious cover? Examples include:
    a. Use maximum allowable flow alteration under baseline (1%) impervious cover conditions
    b. Use maximum allowable flow alteration under "current" impervious cover conditions until Impervious cover is controlled.
    c. Use maximum allowable flow alteration under "current" impervious cover conditions plus a safety factor until impervious cover is controlled.
    d. Do nothing until impervious cover is controlled.
    e. For a, b and c, how to address allocations already made once impervious cover is addressed?

2. Trade-offs/mitigation – How to address?

Categorization Schematic – Example of a tool that could be used to inform decisions affecting habitat

Percent Impervious Cover



Percent Alteration of August Median Flow

Safe Yield Discussion – components of safe yield that we have discussed

"Safe yield"- the maximum dependable withdrawals that can be made continuously from a water source including ground or surface water during a period of years in which the probable driest period or period of greatest water deficiency is likely to occur; provided, however, that such dependability is relative and is a function of storage and drought probability.

1. Basin Yield
    a. Baseflow vs. Total Flow
    b. Most constrained flow month (August)

2. Geographic Scale
    a. Basin
    b. Subbasin

3. Temporal Scale
    a. Annual
    b. Seasonal
    c. Monthly (August)

4. Drought
    a. Actual events (1960s, 1980)
    b. Recurrence - Q90, Q95, Q98 (exceeded 90%, 95%, 98% of the time, respectively)

5. Environmental Protection Factor
    a. Percentage of Basin Yield
    b. Environmental flow statistic to protect (e.g., protect the August median)
    c. Use Fish and Habitat study results (amount of August flow that can be taken without crashing the fish)
6. Non-Consumptive Use
    a. Should there be credit for water withdrawn that is returned in the same basin?
    b. At what scale? (Basin/subbasin)
    c. Do all returns count equally? (septic vs. mainstem wastewater return)

7. Storage
    a. How do you count it?
    b. Reservoirs that can store more than 1 year of flow?
    c. Winter skimmers even if volume is less than 1 year of flow?
    d. Does normal variation apply in a drought?

8. Safe Yield Methodology
    a. One methodology applied across all basin
    b. More than one methodology applied (different methodologies on different basins)
    c. Examples have included:
        i. Issue permits with enforcement compliance schedules to meet safe yield registrations alone exceed safe yield
        ii. Different methodologies for calculating safe yield for different basins or classes
        iii. Reduce safe yield over time
        iv. Recognize that reservoir withdrawal in non-summer seasons
        v. Specify in safe yield language that strict permit conditions are required when certain goals are not met

9. Determining Compliance with Safe Yield
    a. Compare SY to Total Allocated
    b. Compare SY to Net Total Allocated (total allocated minus in-basin returns)
    c. Compare SY to Current Use
    d. Compare SY to Net Current Use (current use minus in-basin returns)

10. Protection beyond Safe Yield
    a. Safe Yield alone won't always protect all flows b/c it's "the bucket", so we need Categories, Criteria and Allocation to provide the additional protection